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WEST INDIES.

Reports from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Examination of laborers for work on the Panama Canal—Inspection of arrivals from Grenada on account of smallpox.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, February 22, and March 3, as follows:

During the week ended February 18, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 steamships, and 4 sailing vessels, with 340 crew, 1 stowaway, 91 cabin, 63 steerage, and 57 deck passengers. Of this number I inspected 5 steamships, 2 sailing vessels, 241 crew, 1 stowaway, 21 cabin, 63 steerage, and 57 deck passengers, of whom 3 crew, 22 cabin, and 5 steerage were taken on at this port for ports in the United States. Three persons wishing third-class passages for the States were recommended for rejection on account of suffering from recurring diseases. There were in transit 4 steerage for Dominica, 3 for St. Lucia, and 1 for St. Croix, and 2 cabin passengers for Trinidad.

On February 13, I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama, issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Atrato*, bound to Colon, via ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 151 crew, 24 laborers and passengers. There were 14 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon, and 113 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended February 18, I examined 179 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and rejected 47.

To the date of this report the quarantine authorities of this port have heard nothing further relative to smallpox in Grenada, West Indies. As far as can be ascertained at the present writing the Windward and the Leeward islands have declared a quarantine against all vessels from Grenada.

All vessels from Grenada calling at Barbados since the 20th instant are boarded by the health officer, and all persons aboard are inspected. Passengers for this port must have been vaccinated within ten years or not later than fourteen days from the date of arrival. Cabin passengers not fourteen days from Grenada are placed under surveillance to complete that period, while steerage and deck passengers, when shipped, are held at the Pelican Island quarantine station instead.

The general health of the island of Barbados is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

During the week ended February 25, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 steamships and 11 sailing vessels, with 256 crew and no passengers. Of this number I inspected 1 steamship, 8 sailing vessels, 145 crew, and no passengers.

The quarantine authorities of this port have received a report from Grenada, West Indies, dated February 23, in which it is stated that since February 9 10 additional cases of smallpox, or as it is there termed "the eruptive diseases," have developed in the same infected district, i. e., 14 miles from St. George, the principal town and port of entry. No cases, it is said, have occurred in any other part of Grenada.

On February 24 the Governor of Barbados, on the recommendation of the quarantine board, declared Grenada to be a place infected with

smallpox and Para to be a place infected with plague. All precautions are now being taken at this port to prevent the ingress of infection from these places.

During the month of December, 1904, there were 17 wet days and a total rainfall of 2.54 inches. The maximum temperature for the month was 86.7° F., the mean 78.2° F., and the minimum 67.4° F. on the 4th and the 14th. The average velocity of the wind per hour was 11.8 miles.

Measles and influenza are still prevailing on this island; the latter disease is quite mild, but very extensive. There are at present sporadic cases of chicken pox, which is known as glass pox, among the natives.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported; the general health of Barbados continues good.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marques.*—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including leprosy 1, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—*Governors Harbor.*—Week ended February 4, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Four weeks ended February 2, 1905. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

CUBA—*Habana.*—Ten days ended February 20, 1905. Estimated population, 275,000. Total number of deaths, 139, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 1, leprosy 3, and 30 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 98. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Nantes.*—Two weeks ended February 22, 1905. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Four cases of smallpox reported.

Rouen.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 339, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 3, smallpox 1, and 52 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 18, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand five hundred and six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 28, scarlet fever 12, diphtheria 11, whooping cough 33, enteric fever 4, smallpox 1, and 7 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,076 deaths were regis-